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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/864,484	05/24/2001	Ronald S. Cok	82831THC	2988

7590 04/06/2004

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EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 04/06/2004

13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/864,484

Applicant(s)

COK, RONALD S.

Examiner

Leonid Shapiro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5-11 and 15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5-11, 15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murakami et al. (US Patent No. 6, 559,834 B1) in view Wolk et al. (US Patent No. 6,485,884 B2)

As to claim 1, Murakami et al. teaches a touch screen (See Fig. 1, item 100) for use with LCD display (See Fig. 1, items 100, 130, 140, Col.3, Lines 57-61), comprising: a substrate having a top and bottom side (See Fig. 1, items 100, 130, 140, Col.3, Lines 57-61), the LCD display being located on the bottom side of the substrate (See Fig. 3, items 200-204, Col. 6, Lines 4-11); a plurality of touch screen elements located on the top side of substrate (See Fig. 3, items 101-104, 111, Col. 5, Lines 33-45); a polarizing element for reducing glare and improving contrast of the LCD display (See Fig. 3, items 102-103, Col. 1, Lines 27-25 and Col. 5, Lines 33-37).

Murakami et al. does not show OLED display and a polarizing element is an integral part of the substrate.

Wolk et al. teaches OLED display (See Fig. 1a, items 100, 110, 120, Col. 8, Lines 48-53).

Since Wolk et al. asserted that element 130 can include one or more polarizers (Col. 9, Lines 16-17) and Applicant's disclosure stated that polarizers are commercially available from 3M Inc. (assignee for Wolk et al. invention) in both flexible plastic and rigid glass in a variety of configuration (See page 7, Lines 5-7 of Description), it would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use OLED display and polarizing element as an integral part of the plastic or glass substrate as shown by Wolk et al. in the Murakami et al. apparatus in order to reduce glare and improve contrast of the OLED display (See Col. 9, Lines 25-30 and Col. 21, Lines 60-65 in the Wolk et al. reference).

As to claim 5, Wolk et al. teaches the OLED display is a top emitting display (See Fig. 1b, items 150, 152a, 152b, Col. 9, Lines 43-58) and substrate of the touch screen also serves as a cover sheet on the top emitting display (See Fig. 1a, items 130, Col. 9, Lines 15-20).

As to claim 6, Wolk et al. teaches the OLED display is a bottom emitting display having a substrate on which are deposited organic light emitting elements that emit light through the substrate of the display (See Fig. 1a, items 120, 110, Col. 8, Lines 48-50) and substrate of the display also serves as the substrate of the touch screen (See Fig. 1a, items 120, 130).

2. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Goldan et al. (US Patent No. 6,483, 498 B1).

Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. do not show the touch screen is a resistive wire touch screen.

Goldan et al. teaches the touch screen is a resistive wire touch screen (See Col. 4, Lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use the touch screen is a resistive wire touch screen as shown by Goldan et al. in the Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. apparatus.

3. Claims 8-9, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Quist et al. (US 2002/0044065 A1).

Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. do not show a four-wire, a five-wire or a capacitive touch screen.

Quist et al. teaches a four-wire, a five-wire or a capacitive touch screen (See Figs. 5-6, item 26, Col. 6, paragraph 00046).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use a four-wire, a five-wire or a capacitive touch screen as shown by Quist et al. in the Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. apparatus.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Duwaer (US Patent No. 5, 402,151).

Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. do not show a surface acoustic touch screen.

Duwaer teaches a surface acoustic touch screen (See Fig. 1, items 10,16,18,20,22,24, Col. 6, Lines 18-37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use a surface acoustic touch screen as shown by Duwaer in the Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. apparatus.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Albro et al. (US Patent No. 6, 403, 223 B1).

Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. do not show a circular polarizer as polarizing element.

Albro et al. teaches a circular polarizer as polarizing element (See Fig. 2b, items 128,20, Col. 10, Lines 24-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use a circular polarizer as polarizing element screen as shown by Albro et al. in the Wolk et al. and Murakami et al. apparatus.

Response to Amendment

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 01-20-04 with respect to claims 1, 5-11, 15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 01-20-04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

On page 2, 4th paragraph of the Remarks the Applicant's stated in relation to claim 1 that Wolk et al. reference does not teach that any polarizer in element 130 is integral part of any substrate. However, since Wolk et al. asserted that element 130 can be include one or more polarizers (Col. 9, Lines 16-17) and Applicant's in disclosure stated that polarizers are commercially available from 3M Inc. (assignee for Wolk et al. invention) in both flexible plastic

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and rigid glass in a variety of configuration (See page 7, Lines 5-7 of Description), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use polarizing element as an integral part of the plastic or glass substrate in the Wolk et al. apparatus in order to reduce glare and improve contrast of the OLED display (See Col. 9, Lines 25-30 and Col. 21, Lines 60-65 in the Wolk et al. reference).

Telephone inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER